The **REMARKS** begin on page 10 of this paper.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend page 28, first full paragraph, to read as follows:

 \mathcal{O}'

In the present adaptive scheme, the number of tokens, N, is [set to] a variable [M]. Each time that a first transmission is performed, the client informs a server what the new value of [M] \underline{N} is and includes [M] \underline{N} number of tokens to be used later to authenticate the client. In addition, the server may instruct the client to restart the transmission process with a new "first" secure transmission based on the process or server requirements on its end.

Please amend page 28, second full paragraph, to read as follows:

Or Or

In determining and setting the value [M] \underline{N} , the clients and/or server can take into account any combination of the following criteria:

Please amend page 28, third full paragraph, to read as follows:

 \mathcal{O}^3

1. The frequency of transmission from the client to server as compared to an average frequency. [The] If the frequency is higher than the average frequency, [than] then



the value [M] \underline{N} is set higher. Alternatively, if the frequency is less than the average frequency, [than] then the value [M] N could be set lower.

Please amend page 28, fourth full paragraph, to read as follows:

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2. The "closeness" of the client to the part of the web site concerning a large number of transactions. For example, once a client has logged into the system, and travels closer to the video storage page by accessing introductory pages, the value [M] N could be decreased by the server in [its] anticipation of receiving a large number of transactions, such as a continually updated digital video feed.

Please amend from after the fourth full paragraph on page 28 to before the first full paragraph on page 29 to read as follows:

<u>S</u>

3. Client usage patterns. For example, if a particular client has logged [in] on at noon consistently during the past week, then it is likely that this [particular] client will be loging on again today at noon and transmitting data. In such an instance, the variable [M] N could be proactively increased at noon in anticipation that it will again log on and transmit data. Similarly, if a client located on the east coast of the United States does not log onto [the] server 14 during normal sleeping hours, i.e., between 12:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m., then the variable [M] N could be reduced since it is unlikely that data will be sent by them during this time.